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The combatant—our defender, Great Cornwallis now surrenders, And to a Washington he renders The sword of British Monarchy!

THE MORALIST. A HINT TO MINISTERS. As we fear it may be the mistake of some ministers, especially in the early stages of their labor, to deal in a style of language and argumentation far above the reach of their hearers, the following excellent sentiment, from Colton's Lacon may be highly beneficial.

“In addressing the multitude, we must follow the advice of Cromwell to his soldiers, ‘FIRE LOW.’ This is the great art of the methodists. If our eloquence be directed above the heads of our hearers, we shall do no execution. By pointing our arguments low, we stand a chance of hitting their hearts as well as their heads. In addressing angels we could hardly raise our eloquence too high; but we must remember that men are not angels. Would we warm them by our eloquence, unlike Mahomet's mountain, it must come down to them. It must come down to their wants and wishes—to their hopes and their fears—to their families and firesides.”

NATURE'S NOBILITY. We have no copy right patrons in this country, nor any orders of nobility secured by letters patent, nevertheless the following thoughts may receive an application: “No man,” says Seneca, “is nobler born than another, unless he is born with better abilities, or a more amiable disposition. They who make such a parade with their family pictures and pedigrees are, properly speaking, rather to be called noted, or notorious, than noble persons.”

It is certainly true, as is said by a late English writer, that the greatest instances of virtue and excellence of every kind, have originated in the middle order. “Give me neither poverty nor riches,” was a prayer founded on a knowledge of human nature, and fully justified by experience. The middle station affords the best opportunities for the improvement of the mind, is the least exposed to temptations, and the most capable of happiness and virtue.

Virtue is nobility; personal merit, useful, generous, benevolent exertion, the only honorable distinction. The rappings which give every tailor can make to a poor puny mortal, add no real dignity. In ages of ignorance they might strike with awe. Those ages are no more. Nor will they ever return, notwithstanding the efforts of petty despots to keep the people in ignorance.

God Almighty, who gives his sun to shine with as much warmth and radiance on the cottage as on the palace, hath dispensed the glorious privilege of genius and virtue to the poor and middle classes with a bounty, perhaps, seldom experienced in any of the proud pretenders to hereditary or official grandeur.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. 2d LETTER OF OMICRON. I was just reclining in my easy chair, and deeply engaged in studying a most grave and pithy communication for the service of the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, when the host of “thick coming flocks” of clouds were hovering over, and about to descend on me, were put to flight by the entrance of my man Simon, who deposited on my writing desk, with a very knowing look, a letter, that might almost have been called a package. Though vexed at the interruption, and grieved at the loss of my discourse on a highly interesting topic, I was nevertheless pleased to recognise the hand-writing of nephew Oscar, who has recently returned from a tour of several years through various parts of Europe. As I shall have occasion hereafter to speak of this personage, (for, to let you into a secret, I am somewhat fond of the young rogue,) I shall, to save trouble, introduce him to your acquaintance, before showing you his letter.

Oscar Omicron, now about three-and-twenty, is tall, dark haired, and bright eyed, with a fine sun-burnt, strong-featured manly face. For his disposition, he is frank, gay, generous, and as full of whim, mirth and frolic, as an unbroken colt, or a kitten of six weeks old—the whole of which disposition he inherits from his mother, one of the most delightful little Irishwomen that ever lived. Oscar's father (my dear lost Aunt) was a great disciplinarian, and, in addition to having him well taught at home, sent him to spend three years at Leyden, under the charge of an old friend, Dr. VERBEEK, as he said, with a view to bring him to a moderate and equal temper of mind. For my own part, I am half sure that Oscar did not spend all the time in the University, as he speaks of a very numerous acquaintance among the Hollanders, especially of the fair sex. What is rather more singular, for a youth of his mercurial disposition, he acquired a real fondness for the Dutch, and gabbles their language to the great annoyance of his aunt Barbara, who, having learned to conjugate Italian verbs at a boarding school, is quite horrified at the full-mouthed spattering of the Belgic tongue.

Oscar's learning, though by no means inconsiderable, has never been heavy enough to overcome the wonderful elasticity of his mirthful humor. His conduct is such as to endear him to all, yet his gaiety is occasionally so full of mischief, as to frighten every sensible person out of his reach. Like all others of similar temperament, he is subject to moments of gloom, the more remarkable for their rarity, and the striking contrast they make with his usual manner; and then he is the most superlatively sad and sombre fellow in Christendom. His habits and sentiments are of the most correct and excellent kind, though he is frequently carried too far by his great love of fun, his greatest delight being to seek and sketch “characters” from the life. His sketches are sometimes amusing and instructive, though occasionally he indulges in caricature and grotesque representations. So much for the writer—his letter shall speak for itself.

“Dear Uncle—Since my last, I have visited some ‘interesting’ places, though heaven forefend that I should shortly be obliged to repeat my journeys. My old class-mate and fellow traveller, KLAAS ROSENBOOM, (tall stout Barbara not to turn up her nose at his name, as it is pronounced *Rosenboom*, and means *Rose-tree* in English,) has been taken with an unaccountable notion of studying mineralogy, and so, bundling our trunks and persons into a Jersey wagon, or *devoorn*, with hammers, chisels, and heaven knows what other implements, we set out for the white hills of New Hampshire, nearly two hundred miles distant from our former residence. You have

never been in Holland, where there are no trees but such as are cultivated; no stones but such as are imported, and no hills but mole and ant hills. You cannot sympathize with me, but our jottings and jumbings, with thumps and thunders over the most uncivilized and unadorned stones, stumps, rocks, hills and hollows, exceeded every thing that has been imagined. It was tenfold more afflicting to me, because, instead of being on the look-out for brilliant specimens, like my friend KLAAS, (which is Dutch short-hand for Nicholas,) I felt mightily inclined to be poetical and while opening my mouth to give vent to the feelings produced by the towering scenery, my teeth were nearly knocked out by the bouncing of our bone-setter over a bed of stones. How I longed for my comfortable seat in the great Freckschuit, (tell aunt to sound this word Freckschuit, or she will make sad work of it,) on the Leyden canal, where I could read, sleep, smoke or muse, without motion or noise. This journey of mine will account for my silence, as I was too stiff, bruised and battered, to do any thing. I dare say, I looked very much like what I said for our landlady's daughter, and even in an unaccountable manner, whenever she came into the room. I have been very much amused with KLAAS, who has never been out of his own country. He is by education and habit a philosopher, and is always for seeing all sides of an object he examines; nevertheless, he is perpetually puzzled when he finds men and things so very different from what he expected. It cost me a great deal of trouble to make him comprehend how a fat, good looking, home-spun dressed gentleman could be Governor of a state as Connecticut, as he had neither retinue, equipage, nor wig, and no one would know if he paid his bills, no one would know or care who or what he was, whence he came, or whether he was going. KLAAS is a great lover of beer, and tobacco; an enthusiastic admirer of quiet living, and his native language. It will be a glorious treat to set him to spouting *Gebrach vor anstel*, for the amusement of aunt Barbara, who, you know, holds the Low-Dutch in such utter abomination, that she declares it tortures her as much to hear it as a fit of the cholera. Since our return to the great city, I have been in continued rapture with the recollection of the jewels, absolute jewels, have I found, and you may promise yourself a full harvest from my note book. Yet I was told in Europe, that CHARLES MATTHEWS could find nothing original here. Between ourselves, and only between ourselves, I believe that Matthews' talent was not for this study—he can imitate, caricature, or embody abstract ideas of ridiculous peculiarities better than any other. Tones of voice, gesture, mode of expression, he could give imitatively, but he neither had skill to pick out the truth of original character, when not ridiculous, nor could he appreciate the difference between accidental and natural peculiarities, as modifiers of the style and conduct of an individual. The specimens he is now giving at the English opera house, are about as fair representations of American character, as the gross, low-lived, blackguard St. Gilesmen, shown by him here, were fair samples of the English.

Now, to conclude, KLAAS and my humble servant will join you speedily, and shall hope to find you as merry as heretofore. O. O.

It gives me much pleasure to hear, I am promised a sight of his note book, from which I shall hope to obtain something of great interest for the readers of my papers. Aunt Barbara has determined to be as little prejudiced against KLAAS as the nature of the case will allow, and has sent to the Peppers' Brewery for a cask of their special mild and strong, for his use. In the expectation of soon having their company, I must bid you, for the present, farewell. OMICRON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. DESULTORY SHEETS—No. III. Let others at invention sin, And seek to please for fame; Our story wants not the time, Floures and furbelows in rhyme; And please you, Charles.

In a remote part of New England, but little explored by prying travellers, there stood, and very probably stands yet, a small village, which nevertheless was of considerable importance in that section of the country, being to all intents and purposes a very great place on a small scale, reminding one of a petty lawyer, who, though cutting but a poor figure in courts of justice, passes for a marvellous great man at a tavern disputation. That this spot owned a “Hotel,” no person will doubt, who is at all acquainted with the constituents of a village; for man, being a loquacious and a gregarious animal, a point of assembly, where these propensities may be indulged, is a primary consideration in all communities, and for which purpose no spot is more particularly cherished than the village tavern; that, in this respect, resembles one of those blasted oaks we so often see standing lonely in the midst of a field, which is visited by every passing bird, whilst, located on its bleached and mossy branches, some continued noise presses the multitude more strongly on our hand. The tavern in the village of which we speak, owed much of its prosperity to the circumstance of the stage stopping there twice a week, ere it arrived at its place of destination, giving the passengers time to take a drink, and pay for their dinners, though not to eat them, which was a considerable profit to the landlord, a shrewd calculating man, with whom probably the driver went snacking, for it was observed by some, who had often travelled this way, that the moment a fork was stuck into the ham, which invariably graced the head of the table, Jehu was heard to flourish his whip before the door, and seemed with difficulty to restrain his horses, while he gave the signal “all ready,” to his chagrined passengers, who in vain thought to recompense themselves for lost time by extraordinary efforts at mastication. However, this is nothing to do with our story, the whole business of the stage in the present case being to convey its only passenger to the tavern porch at dinner time, and to treasure with much care, sometimes at night, too, he would go out, and he had been traced to the village burial ground, a spot which all others avoided—every night, and sometimes all night long, strange noises were heard issuing from his chamber. All these circumstances united, caused the villagers to regard him with a very suspicious eye. But a circumstance which now happened, confirmed all wavering opinions that had been formed concerning him. One day that he had gone out, and left the door open, and to her delight found that it was not so. “Now for a rummage and a ransack,” thought she, as she entered; but, O horror! the first thing she saw was a ghastly human

skull lying on the table, its white teeth closed together, and the empty sockets of the eyes staring full in her face. A precipitate retreat was the consequence, and at that moment the lodger returned. But the dame could not rest till she had imparted her discovery to Mrs. Stibbs and Mrs. Stibbs told Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Yates told Mrs. Smith, and she told all the rest of her gossiping acquaintance, amounting to seven, and these were all the married women in the settlement—old maids not being known. But the reader must not imagine that the last of these receptacles of intelligence was only informed that Mrs. Griggs had seen a skull in her lodger's room; far from it, the skulls had increased without number, and complete trunks had been added to them; in short, it was a hideous story, and the next day some of the busy men of the place, at the instigation of their wives, walked out to the burial ground to see if none of the graves had been disturbed—nothing, however, resulted from this expedition, except that the examiners, on their return, stopping at the tavern to talk of it, got drunk, and on their reaching their homes, each received a severe reprimand from his wife. I will merely mention, for the credit of the place, that, besides being its active and efficient men, who rendered every body's business their's, and in some degree supplied the places of lawyers, constables and newspapers, these were the only men in the village who got intoxicated, or quarrelled with their neighbours—a coincidence of habits and functions that I have observed in other places. Now was our hero regarded by all the sage folk of the village as little better than a scroacher or a vampire—the children were sufficed to take care of him, and no one would trust himself within his reach. Dame Griggs held private meetings with some of her counselors, to deliberate the propriety of still keeping him in her house, but a ten dollar note was no trifling consideration to her, and the excellent tea it had brought from the next town so biased her friends in favour of mild proceedings, that they unanimously agreed not to decide until further investigation, a series of which the dame was resolved to carry on; so, that night, when all was silent in the lodger's room, having sufficiently elevated her courage to gaze at a skull with apathy, she proceeded to the outside of her dwelling, and having silently placed a ladder beneath the window, she mounted, hoping to have a view of the interior through some fissure or chink, (for the key-hole had been secured in a suspicious manner,) and she was not disappointed. The only light by which she could see, was the flickering gleams of the dying fire, which threw a red glare around the room, alternately brightening and leaving it in deep shade. There was, however, light enough to enable her to distinguish a tall figure seated before the fire, with her back towards her, being enveloped, head and all, in a robe of black. Her knees struck together with affright, for her lodger was also visible; he was seated in the farthest corner of the room, as though he had retreated as far as possible from the figure in white, which was undoubtedly, she concluded, his familiar spirit, and before which he now appeared like a slave before his master; the red glare of the fire seemed to rest a moment longer on his red wig, only to condemn more forcibly with the gloom of his black velvet cloak; but his countenance, the presence of the figure had destroyed its remarkable traces, and it no longer was an object to be regarded without horror; at least such was the conclusion of the dame; a moment's glance had sufficed to show her all that she looked not again, for she had seen enough. The idea that her eyes had beheld a wandering spirit of another world, filled her breast with horror, and she descended the ladder with more precipitation than she had mounted it. That night sleep did not visit her troubled eye-lids; her thoughts ran on roaming ghosts and yawning graves; many a tale of wonder and mystery crossed her mind, and often did she shrink in horror at the room of her lodger, and it was long ere she went to bed. The next afternoon, when the stranger was away, all the good dames of the village came to pay a visit to his landlady, and find out all about him. But how were they surprised, when to their inquiries of who he was, what did he do, was he married or single, rich or poor, whence did he come, where was he going, what were his intentions, &c. &c. she replied that she did not even know his name! Not know his name! How so? And then she recited all the conversation she had had with him since his arrival, whereupon all the assembly, on the looks of singular knowledge and mystery. At length said Mrs. Stibbs, “It's very strange,” “I never heard a stranger thing in all my born days,” responded her neighbor, in a tone of surprise, “‘Tis the strangest thing in nature,” finished Mrs. Smith. “I can see no good,” continued the first. “It can be for no good,” said the second. “I've my suspicions,” nodded Dame Griggs. “A man seldom hides his name without good reasons,” observed the leader of the talkative trio. “‘Tis true,” replied another, “I remember, in the year '93, a counterfeiter—” “Aye, and we all remember the man who killed Ebenezer Grey refused to tell,” interposed the third. But, at this moment, in walked the lodger, and interrupted the chain of information, bearing under his arm a well bleached horse's skull, to the no small discomfiture of the assembly, the members of which did not go to their homes without having made a considerable exertion of their guessing and creative powers; and the next day a report, highly unfavorable to the subject of it, was extant in the village; and certain it is, there was a mystery hanging about the stranger, well calculated to excite curiosity—he sought communication with none; on the contrary, he seemed anxiously to avoid it, and in the rambles which he took every day through the surrounding country, he never approached a house, and seemed to those by whom he was casually seen, a being of another sphere; but what chiefly excited surprise were the bones he was seen to pick up at dinner times, and to treasure with much care, sometimes at night, too, he would go out, and he had been traced to the village burial ground, a spot which all others avoided—every night, and sometimes all night long, strange noises were heard issuing from his chamber. 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the stranger. Mrs. Stibbs had waited till now in silent anxiety, but she could do so no longer. “Is it there,” said she; “do let me look!”—and gently thrusting Mrs. Yates from her situation, she placed her ponderous body on the door, and in an instant was precipitated down into our hero's bed, by reason of the old ledge, which supported the door, giving way. Then, indeed, did a strange noise re-echo through the house; it was composed of the dull sound given forth when Mrs. Stibbs reached the floor; the crash of the bedstead, the appalling shriek of the fall, and the wild exclamations of the lodger, who, springing forth in a paroxysm of affright, clothed only in his internal garment of linen, whilst his head was wrapped in a white handkerchief, presented to the almost paralyzed eyes of the dame the same figure that she had seen on the night of her discovery through the window; and he, who had been intended to fly, the left hand of his unfortunate visitor grasped, with the firmness of desperation, the nether portion of his quaint covering, and in this position he bore no small resemblance to the figure of the far-famed Knight of La Mancha, when doing penance in the woods. The worthy knight, however, would never have turned the same portion of his body to any distressed fair one, as did our hero.

Next morning, the stage arrived in the village. With some difficulty the stranger procured his baggage to be taken to the tavern. As he passed along, the streets were cleared for him; the dogs were all whistled to the door, and the children were called in. When he had got to the stage, every horse poured forth its inmates; old and young opened out to witness his departure—which he soon accomplished in a most ordinary manner, having first blown his nose and taken a large pinch of snuff. From that time forward, Mrs. Stibbs walked bare, Dame Griggs' house was observed to be haunted, the villagers were noted for telling abominable long stories, and no good was ever said of the *Stranger*.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. GENTLEMEN—I perfectly agree with the “Desultory Reader,” in your last Post, that “a temperate native pride is at all times laudable,” and hope it will be cherished amongst us; but I must confess there is a passage in the first part of his communication, that excited considerable astonishment: it is this—“The numerous legions of Caesar, and other successful Captains amongst the Romans, and other civilized ancient countries, were led against undisciplined hordes of barbarians, unskilled in the art of war, and could only fail of being victorious through absolute cowardice or inertness.” And afterwards he says, “here was no science, no skill,” &c. These are sweeping clauses, and may be denied in the same general manner in which they are written; the wars amongst the Gauls and the Persians, we know, were very much in the manner. But, I would ask him, who were the belligerent powers in the three Punic wars, or in the wars of the Peloponnesus—were they undisciplined hordes? The battles of Cannae, Thymbræum, of the Metarnus, or those of Leuctra, Agosotamus, or at Chero-ne—were they fought by an armed mob—Did Hannibal display neither skill nor science in maintaining a war for so many years, in a remote country, when his enemies were so busy in Carthage? How did Fabius escape the appellation of the “Silent of Rome”? And how happened it that Philip of Macedon, with thirty thousand men, accomplished what Xerxes and his millions were unable to do? Or, can we reconcile the actions of Gylippus, of Agesilaus, of Epaminondas, of Datames, of Timoleon, with a want of skill? Or how think, that science was wanting, when Memnon held out Halicarnassus—Demetrius besieged Rhodes—Or the great Archimedes defended Syracuse—Or has the admiration of Antony, when he exclaimed, “O! the retreat of the ten thousand,” been realized in every succeeding age, merely on account of the “Silent of Rome”? I cannot think so; and therefore I dissent from the “Reader's” opinion. I think it needless to say any more on this subject at present. There is, however, a line from Cato, which I recommend to your correspondent's attention, when taking his “notes”: it is this—“Legere et non intelligere, negligere est.” CINEAS.

THE BRANT FAMILY. From “Sketches of the History, Manners, and Customs of the North American Indians.” By James Buchanan, Esq.

The following is Mr. Buchanan's account of his visit to Miss Brant, daughter of the Mohawk chieftain. Mr. B. and his daughters had got from Mrs. Colonel Clarke, at the falls of Niagara, an introduction to the Mohawk princess, Miss Brant.

“On arriving at the magnificent shores of lake Ontario, the driver of our carriage pointed out, at the distance of five miles, the house of Miss Brant, which had a very noble and commanding aspect; and we anticipated much pleasure in our visit, as, beside the enjoyment of a beautiful spot, we should be enabled to form a competent idea of Canadian manners and style of living. Young Mr. Brant, it appeared, unaware that with our carriage we could have reached his house so soon, had not arrived before us; so that our approach was not announced; and we drove up to the door with the expectation that the family would be apprized of our coming. The outer door, leading to a spacious hall, was open. We entered, and remained a few minutes, when seeing no person about, we proceeded into the parlour, which, like the hall, had nobody in it. We therefore had an opportunity of looking about us at our leisure. It was a large, well furnished with a carpet, pier and chimney glasses, mahogany tables, fashionable chairs, a guitar, a neat hanging book case, in which, among other volumes, we perceived a church of England prayer-book, translated into the Mohawk tongue and several small clementary works. Having sent in our note of introduction by the coachman, and still no person waiting on us, we began to suspect (especially in the hungry state we were all in,) that some delay or difficulty about breakfast stood in the way of the young lady's appearance. Various were our conjectures, and momentarily did our hunger gain rapid strides upon us. I can assure my readers, that a keen morning's ride, on the shores of an American lake, is a thing of all others calculated to make the appetite clamorous, if not insatiable.

We had already penetrated into the parlour, and were beginning to meditate a further exploration in search of the pantry, when to our unspeakable astonishment in walked a charming, noble looking Indian girl, dressed in the native, and partly in the English costume.

“Signs pointed to a gentleman at Niagara, O. Canada.”

time. Her hair was confined on the head in a silk net, but the lower tresses, escaping from thence, flowed on her shoulders. Under a tunic of morning dress, of black silk, was a petticoat of the same material and colour, which reached very little below the knees. Her silk stockings and kid shoes were, like the rest of her dress, black. The grace and dignity of her movement, the style of her dress and manner, so new, so unexpected, filled us all with astonishment. With great ease, yet by no means in that common place mode so generally prevalent on such occasions, she inquired how we had found the road, accommodations, &c. No further was at all apparent on account, of the delay in getting breakfast; no fidgeting and fussing, no running in and out; no idle expressions of regret—such as 'Oh dear me! had I known of your coming, you would not have been kept in this way; but with perfect ease, she maintained the conversation, until a squaw, wearing a man's hat, brought in a tray with preparations for breakfast. A table cloth of fine white damask being laid, we were regaled with tea, coffee, hot rolls, butter in water and ice coolers, eggs, smoked beef, and ham, boiled chickens, &c. all served up in truly neat and comfortable style.

The delay, we afterwards discovered, arose from the desire of our hostess to supply us with hot rolls, which were actually baked while we waited. I have been thus minute in my description of these comforts as they were so little to be expected in the house of an Indian.

"After breakfast, Miss Brant, as we must still call her, took my daughters out to walk, and look at the picturesque scenery of the country. She and her brother had previously expressed a hope that we would stay all day; but though I wished of all things to do so, and had determined in the event of a pressing invitation, to accept it, yet I declined the proposal at first, and thus forfeited a pleasure which we all of us longed in our hearts to enjoy; for as I have afterwards learned, it is not the custom of an unconverted Indian to repeat a request if once rejected."

#### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

The Courier of the 8th, contains Paris dates of the 5th. The Journal des Debats, the Journal des Paris, the Quotidienne, and the Etoile, contain conflicting statements respecting the evacuation of Spain by the French troops. The last of these journals maintains that the measure, as originally proposed, will be carried into effect; while the former assert the contrary, on the strength of letters from Madrid of Nov. 28. These letters state, that the evacuation which had commenced, was suddenly suspended on the arrival of the courier with a new treaty, according to which France consents that 10,000 men, together with the garrison of Santonia and "aragosses, shall remain."

Six of the wretches who were concerned in the murder of the royal prisoners taken on board of a vessel at Coruna, on the 20th July, 1823, and after they got out to sea were stabbed and thrown overboard, have been executed at that city. Three committed suicide before the day of execution; but their bodies were suspended from the gallows with the others.

The Royal College of Orleans, (France), presented, between the 24th and 25th of Nov. a scene of disorder never before witnessed there. About fifty of the pupils, at 12 o'clock at night, assaulted the premises of one of the professors—to escape their fury, he let himself down from an upper window, at the risk of his life, and the certainty of some bodily wounds. Before order was restored, the military was called in.

Constantine, Nov. 14.—This city and its noble Minister have been in the most imminent danger from a dreadful fire, which broke out on the 11th at two in the morning, in the great building belonging to the Grand Duke at Saint, and which is supposed to have been caused by design. The great edifice, in which there was a great quantity of corn and 120 tons of wine, and the residence of Canon of Euzberg, were burnt to the ground. The Cathedral was saved by great exertions, but not without the destruction of two chapels, and damage to the amount of 30,000 florins. Twenty-two sailors and 12 Buda fire-engines were on the spot.

The Sun of the evening of the 4th, announces the receipt of the Paris Etoile of the preceding day. The only political intelligence relates to the grief and alarm prevailing at Constantinople, occasioned by the late disasters of the Turks, in their contest with the Greeks, and the recent earthquakes that have desolated Syria.

The North's Expedition.—Captain Lyon, of his Majesty's ship Griper, arrived unexpectedly at the Admiralty on Thursday morning. His return has been partly occasioned by his having been unable to get into Repulse Bay, though he got off the entrance of Wager River. The Griper experienced the longest continuance of bad weather ever remembered by any seaman on board. She had but five fair days during the whole voyage, and one of them was on Monday week. When within six hours' sail of Repulse Bay, a gale came on, which was unequalled for severity in the Northern Seas. She has lost all her anchors, and her boats have been stove in. No lives have been lost, although the crew have suffered dreadfully. They heard of Captain Perry, who was at a great distance from them. The Griper was to have wintered in Repulse Bay, and to have despatched, in the ensuing summer, an overland expedition, to endeavour to meet Captain Perry.

Extract of a letter from France, dated Nov. 15.  
"The King continues to please; he can ride, and that is a great deal. His government is also becoming more popular every day, and I think deservedly so."  
"The St. Domingo deputies were sent off some time since, but there is reason to believe this government will come to an understanding with the people of that Island before long."

"There has been a talk, of late, of the disadvantages of our convention with France, but I hope all will end in talk."

"I have mentioned, that I thought it would be good policy to admit the low French wines free of duty. It would please this side, and what in effect would be of more consequence to us, furnish a substitute for spirits, of which our people drink too much."

#### LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Evening Dress.—Dress of soft satin or velvet of celestial blue. The border beautifully trimmed with a rich rouleau, entwined with silver, cordon, in festoons, with blue rosettes, from whence depend silver tags. A straight rouleau, the same as the festoon trimming, surmounts the hem at the bottom of the skirt; corsage with the drapery formed in a *la Grecque*, across the bust, and on each side—that across the bust fastened with a rosette in front, with silver tags, as is the point formed by the termination of the side draperies, just above the belt, of the same materials as the dress. The sleeves are short, and have a rosette on the outside of the arm, next the shoulder. Swedish mantle of violet coloured satin, trimmed with white swan's down or ermine, and lined throughout with white swan's down, ermine, or laventine. The head-dress, a Venetian toque of gauze and silver tulle, and an ornament, placed obliquely, in front, of finely-wrought filigree silver. The toque surmounted with a plume of white feathers, variegated. Op-necklace and bracelets, &c. White satin shoes.

Walking Dress.—A pelisse of gros de Naples, the beautiful colour of the beet-root, elegantly ornamented with the valuable fur of the lynx, in the most unique and delicate manner: the fur is not only displayed like the rouleaux of gros de Naples, but also formed into serpentine windings, but also supported and surrounded by stalks formed of narrow rouleaux of the same material as the pelisse. A pelerine cape, trimmed with lynx fur, to correspond. The sleeves en gigot, in point of form, but of more moderate dimensions, than on the first appearance of this fashion, and confined at the wrists with broad gold eastern bracelets. A belt of the same material as the pelisse, fastened in front with a gold buckle, wrought in the same pattern as the Indian bars of gold at the wrist. A bonnet of the same colour and material as the pelisse, with rich feathers, carefully tied—long black bows, intermingled with black, or very short black feathers playing among the bows, finish this tasteful bonnet. This unrivalled pelisse is lined throughout with rich white taffety.

General Observations.—The favourite colours are the rose of Japan, slate, vermillion, fire-colour, amber, and pink.

#### WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

We are informed that the nett proceeds of the Ball, given by Mr. Labbe, on the 25th inst. to aid the funds of the Washington Monument, amounted to one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A gentleman purchased a year or two ago, at public sale at the Coffee House, a lot of ground in the vicinity of one of the coal-mines, for twelve hundred dollars. After the sale it was discovered to contain a valuable bed of mineral, and the purchaser lately refused one hundred thousand dollars for the tract.

The congregation of the Fifth Baptist Church, formerly under the care of the Rev. Dr. Staughton, have chosen the Rev. John L. Dagg, of Virginia, as their pastor. It is reported that Joseph Bonaparte has purchased the lot between Market and Chestnut and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and is about to erect on it a Mansion for his Family.

The managers of the Alms House, in conjunction with the requisite number of Aldermen and justices of the peace, have agreed to levy the City and Liberties the sum of \$120,000 as a poor tax for the ensuing year. The sum assessed, last year, was \$130,000.

The Southwark Bank Bill has passed the House of Representatives of this State. A fire occurred yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, in a brick stable, situated in Elfreth's alley. The roof and a quantity of hay and straw were consumed. The activity of our firemen prevented the contiguous buildings from taking fire.

About ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon, of last week, the end of the roof of the Fish Market next to the Delaware, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given, and the flames extinguished. The roof is considerably damaged. It is conjectured that the fire was communicated by sparks from the chimney of one of the steam boats.

The Wood-Corder's Office, on Almond Street Wharf, owned by Mr. S. Black, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock on Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, some villain thrust his hand through a pane of glass, in a watch makers' window in Third street above Vine, while the owner, Mr. Baker, was engaged upon some work, seized a watch and made his escape.

A petition of the Pawnbrokers, of this city, against the passage of the bill to incorporate the Lombard Association, (on the 20th inst.) and of the Huntington, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company, approving of the contemplated connection of the eastern and western waters, by the Juniata River, (on the 22d) have been presented to the Legislature of this State.

The jury in the case of A. Geyer vs. C. Wickerly, brought into the district court, last week, a verdict for the plaintiff—damages \$500. The ground of action was, that the defendant refused to receive the plaintiff's note in an election for officers of the German Lutheran Society's Church, in Fourth street.

Washington Labbe has been tried at Chester, for being concerned in the murder of Mr. Bonsall. The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." The court sentenced the prisoner to eight years confinement in the Penitentiary.

A woman named Catharine Plain, on her way from this city to Wilmington, on Wednesday week, at mid-day, about a mile from Naaman's creek, was assaulted and robbed of a bundle of clothes, and 66 dollars in money. The highwayman is described as being six feet high, dark complexion, large black whiskers, had on brown pantaloons and a blue coat, very much torn under the arms.

On Saturday last, John Cochran, a native of Ireland, one of the men employed in the quarry of Mr. Robert P. Crosby, near Chester, was killed by the bursting of a rock.

Mr. Hemphill's bill, providing that the U. S. subscribe \$500,000 to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, passed the House of Representatives, 96 to 84.

The bill extending the Cumberland road to Zanesville, after an arduous and eloquent speech by Mr. Clay, passed the House of Representatives 93 to 82.

General John Stricker has been appointed Major General of the Third Division of the Militia of Maryland, in place of General R. G. Harper, deceased.

A bill now before the legislature of Massachusetts, proposes that adult paupers shall in no case receive more than 75 cents per week, and children 45 cents.

Dennis McCarty, of Loudon county, (Va.) charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Capt. Betsy, has been apprehended and committed to jail.

The Register (Treasury department) has discovered, that in his estimates for the ensuing year, the trifling sum of one million dollars, was accidentally omitted. It is fortunately on the favorable side, being an over-calculation of the appropriations necessary for 1825.

Snow fell to the depth of six inches, on Sunday last, at Alexandria.

Commodore Rodgers, who goes out to the Mediterranean in the North Carolina, has arrived at Washington, on a visit of a few days, previously to his departure. The North Carolina was left about 75 miles below Washington, lest she might be injured by the ice, as she ascended the Potomac too far. The ship is a beautiful model, and works exceedingly well.

The inhabitants of Stonington (Conn.) have been afflicted for a few weeks past, with a disease which has proved fatal to many after a very short illness. In some cases persons have died in forty-eight hours after the attack. The disease is called a putrid, sore throat, lung fever, &c. is the point formed by the termination of the side draperies, just above the belt, of the same materials as the dress.

When canals shall be put in successful operation, (remarks the Boston Palladium,) we shall see numerous sources of profit start up before us which never had been anticipated. In estimating the importance of these canals, we ought to contemplate the extraordinary rapidity with which the population is increasing, and the resources of the country developing themselves.

The combustible part of the building of the Freeman's Bank, Bristol, R. I. was destroyed by fire, about 5 o'clock, on the morning of

the 15th inst. The vault and contents received no damage—and the bank continues its operations in another building.

A machine for drilling rock has been invented by Cyrus Alden, of Roxbury, Mass. by which a boy may drill as much in one day as three men can do in the same time, in the usual mode of drilling. The machine is said to be exceedingly simple, and may be put in operation by less power than is necessary to turn a common grind-stone, and is done in a similar manner.

A lot of beeswax, in handsome cakes, said to be 69 pounds, was offered for sale a few weeks ago in Nashville, which on examination was found to contain 42 pounds of stone! a quantity of stones was recently found in a large lot at New Orleans, which was shipped from Fayetteville, Tenn.

Two large lemons on a twig, one of which measures 1 1/2 inches in circumference, have been presented by Mr. T. Edmonson of Harlem, to the Editor of the Baltimore American Farmer. The tree on which they grew is about 8 years old.

Serjt. John Gowan, of the U. S. army was lately drowned at Castle Pinckney (S. C.) by the upsetting of a bateau. His wife and child were on board, but were saved by a boat which was at short distance when the accident happened.

A proposition is made in the Boston Centinel to continue the New-York canal to Boston harbor.

Letters received in this city, state that the royalists were in possession of Lima on the 18th of September.

By advices to the 22d ult. from Cartagena, we learn, that accounts had been received there, by way of Panama, stating the junction of all the reinforcements from Colombia with Bolivar, who was pursuing a victorious career.

The inspections at Baltimore of flour, beef, pork, &c. during the year 1824, exceeded that of the preceding, 100,000 barrels—a decided proof of the growing prosperity of that city.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, at their last session, passed a law, providing that illegitimate children shall be the heirs of their mother, dying without leaving legitimate issue; and in case of the decease of such child or children in the life time of the mother, leaving legitimate issue such issue shall inherit the share of such child or children so deceased.

It has been decided, by the verdict of a jury, after two days investigation, that Mr. Noah has a legal right to the lease of the office in which his paper, the New-York National Advocate, is now published.

A letter from Key West, of the 1st inst. says—

"There are now here the U. S. corvette John Adams, commanded by Mr. J. B. Bondine, and U. S. schr. Terrier, to sail in a few days; British gov't schr. Lion, and French ship Calypso, recaptured from the pirates."

The telegraph establishment of New York is becoming daily more and more useful.—There are now on its register 264 vessels, whose letters are painted on their sails in characters so large that they can be seen at a great distance—so that in clear weather vessels are announced as soon as they appear in the offing; and when spoken at sea, their letters are noticed, by which means news of them daily reaches the city.

The number of convicts in the Connecticut State Prison, is 111; a great portion of them are black, but is but one female. A stepping mill has lately been put in operation.

The navigation of the Ohio continued unobstructed on the 15th inst.

We understand that it is the intention of Gen. La Fayette to appropriate \$80,000 to the liquidation of claims on him in France, and that he intends to reserve the lands given to him as a bequest to his children.

The select committee in the New York Legislature, on the Right of Suffrage, have reported an amendment to the constitution of New York, authorizing white citizens aged 21, to vote, after one year's residence in the state, and six months' residence in the county; and all blacks to vote who possess a freehold of the value of \$250.

The thermometer, at Augusta, (Me.) on the 8th inst. was 22 degrees below 0.

Wm. Russell, (advertised in many of the newspapers for having defrauded sundry persons in Baltimore) it is now ascertained, took his passage in the ship Cortes, which sailed from New York on the 9th inst. Previously to his departure, he purchased a bill of exchange for £1400 sterling in the latter city.

Four buildings in Broad street, Newark, N. J. were destroyed by fire on Monday morning last, one of which was occupied as a dry goods store, and another as a printing office.

A sleigh race for one hundred pounds was run from St. John's, N. B. to Fredericton, which was done by a pair of horses with a sleigh and two persons, in 6 hours and 32 minutes, the distance computed at 87 miles.

One of the horses of the beaten party gave out near the end and died.

Miss Edgeworth has a new work in the press, entitled "Mutual Instruction;" the object of which is to excite a taste for science, and put youth in possession of its principles.

Ten wooden buildings were destroyed by fire at Savannah, on the night of the 11th inst.

Mr. Stewart, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who spoke in favor of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, mentioned, in his speech, that in the whole nine States of the West there were but two votes against the bill.

Mrs. Susannah Miller, widow of the late Mr. John Miller, of Providence (R. I.) has completed her one hundredth year. She is believed to be the oldest person now living in that town, and what is more singular, she is daily receiving the attentions of her dutiful daughter, Mrs. Experience Barney (rightly named) now in the eightieth year of her age.

The bill for the suppression of piracy is now undergoing, in the Senate of the United States, a serious deliberation, corresponding with the great importance of the subject. The speech of Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, in favour of his motion to strike out the third section of the bill, is said to have been a masterly display of talent and eloquence.

The law altering the time of meeting of the Legislature of Maryland, to the last, instead of the 1st Monday in Dec. has finally passed and become a part of the constitution of the state.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Monroe, for the faithful discharge of his duty as President of the United States.

Sixty-seven midshipmen having passed examination, have been nominated by the President to the Senate, for appointment as Lieutenants.

A lad in Caroline county, Maryland, in a passion, plunged a knife into the heart of one of his mother's slaves, and put an instant end to her existence. Two slaves belonging to Richard C. Tighman, Esq. of Maryland, lately quarrelled, and one of them stabbed the other with a knife, which proved fatal.

The Boston memorial to Congress upon this subject concludes in the following strong

terms—"Should negotiations (with Spain) fail of the desired effect, the whole American people would, we believe, with one heart and one mind, second any measure that Congress in their wisdom shall deem, even to the assuming a forcible possession of its territory."

The Committee on Public Buildings of the House of Representatives at Washington, have reported that 69,020 dollars 93 cents, were expended last year on the centre building of the capitol.

A lady by the name of Parra, who lately died in Virginia, left all her slaves free, on condition of their going to Africa, and also provided her executors with the means of transporting them thither. The belief has often been inculcated that, whenever an objectionable outlet is provided for the black population of the country, it will gradually flow off.

Hiram Davenport a lad of 16 years, in Williamstown, N. Y. after being missed 10 days, was found suspended by a strip of elm bark on a tree near his home. No reason could be assigned for this extraordinary act.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, on Saturday last, adjourned, for the first week in May. After a long debate on the expediency of granting any more bank charters, the subject was postponed to the next session by a vote of 49 to 9.

The first Monthly packet from England arrived at Lagunayra on the 4th of December, last from Barbadoes.

The Brazilian government have sequestered the Portuguese property in that country, in retaliation for a large amount of unrepaid losses they have sustained from the Portuguese.

The Thermometer at Augusta, Maine, on the morning of the 6th inst. at sunrise, according to a statement in the Kennebec Journal, was at 22 degrees below 0.

The Rev. Willard Preston, formerly of Providence, (R. I.) and a graduate of Brown University, has been unanimously elected President of the University of Vermont—located in Burlington.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society has acknowledged the receipt of \$3590 76, for the month of December. Among the items we observe a donation of twenty-five cents from "A Printer's Boy," in Huntsville, Alabama. The issues during the same period were, 2813 bibles, and 2905 testaments, valued at \$3194 43.

At the last court in Steuben county, (N. Y.) D. Douglas was tried for murder and found guilty; but his sentence was suspended for the decision of the Supreme Court. His wife was tried as an accomplice, and acquitted.

The trial of the father was postponed for material witnesses.

At Westbrook, R. I. on the 7th, four strangers, a man, woman and two boys, one supposed to be about 16 and the other 6 years of age, passed through the town, stating that they were on their way to Ohio. On the 15th, the woman and youngest boy were found dead on Barber's hill. It was supposed they had kindled a fire there for the purpose of tarrying all night, and unfortunately perished with the cold.

General LA FAYETTE, attended by his son and Secretary, arrived at Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, and was officially received by the legislature of that state on Monday. His health was improved.

The London New Monthly Magazine for December, has been received at New-York.

Two briggs had lately carried into Martinique six hundred African slaves.

The legislature of Maryland have re-elected ENRIQUE LLOYD, Esq. a senator of the United States.

A fire broke out in Columbia, (S. C.) on the 15th inst. which consumed nearly a whole square. Among the sufferers named are Messrs. Snowden, Black and Hattier.

The public are cautioned against being imposed on by Five Dollar counterfeit notes on the Jersey Bank, payable to N. E. Bondine, at the Ontario Bank, dated Nov. 12th 1824, signed St. John, President, and J. Kissam, Cashier. The vignette is clumsy, the filling up bad, and the signatures clumsy imitations. The paper is of a smoother and more silky texture than the genuine notes.

We perceive, by the gleanings from English papers, that a man by the name of St. John, convicted and sentenced to die for forgery, twice refused to receive the royal pardon, intimating the justice of his condemnation, and his determination to die by his own hands, if he could not be made the public victim of his crimes. On the third time, however, of his being brought up, he expressed his wishes not only to be pardoned, but also to be married. He stated, that his despair of this alliance had induced him to perpetrate the offence. The young woman, agreed to the marriage, but died before it could take place. Whether the criminal now wishes his majesty to revoke his pardon again, we are not informed.

A curious fact is mentioned by a correspondent of the editor of the American Farmer, in Tennessee, to whom he appears to have written for information as to the law of that state in relation to taxing dogs, and protecting sheep. A Mr. Cockrill, near Nashville, tells him that ten or twelve of his neighbors, residing not more than two and an half miles from him, had lost within two or three years past, at least, about six hundred sheep!

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, has been rejected in the Senate of the United States by a majority of three votes. The Washington Journal says, that five members who were in favour of the bill, were absent when the vote was taken. Notwithstanding the rejection of this bill, we have no doubt a similar one will receive the sanction of Congress, at some future period, as we understand it is the intention of the gentleman who has called the attention of Congress to the subject, to bring it up again at the next session.

The ship Mohawk, arrived at Baltimore, in 45 days from Gibraltar, reports having left the U. S. frigate Constitution and sloop of war Cyane at that place, the former in 25 days passage from New York. We regret to learn, that Com. McDonough was in very low health at the time of her sailing, and that there was a great want of harmony among the officers of the squadron on that station. Midshipman Kerr (or Carr) had fallen in a duel, but with whom he had the encounter, we have not learned, or any other particulars relative to the unhappy affair.

An interesting table has been communicated to Congress by the Post Master General, showing the extent of the post roads, the amount of postages collected, and the expenses of managing the concerns of the mails and post offices, in each state and territory, for the year 1820, 1821, and 1822. The National Journal states the fact, that to form the table alone, it required an examination of more than sixty-five thousand accounts. As great complaint is made of the delay of the mails from Washington to Boston, it may be interesting to give the balance in favour of those states through which the coaches pass, after the expenses of transportation and supporting the post offices have been deducted. In 1812, the balance paid by the District of Columbia, and the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, over and above all expenses, was upwards of 190,000 dollars. The expenses of course include all the cost of transportation on the country routes of those states, so that the

presumption is, that the surplus revenue on the direct route from Washington to Boston far exceeds that sum, and this is principally paid by the inhabitants of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Providence, and Boston. Have not the merchants and traders of those cities a right to ask the government for a more certain and rapid transportation of the mail, even at double the present cost?

The Pittsburgh Gazette states, that the eastern section of the Grand Canal of New York "will be finished next summer; in anticipation of which event, the citizens of New York are building new steam boats, to extend their commerce to the various ports on Lake Erie, and are even forming transportation lines to conduct it into the interior of the adjoining states. Two new steam boats are at present on the stocks, at or near Buffalo; and the agents of a transportation company, now employed along the unfinished section of the canal, recently visited this place to make arrangements for placing a branch of their line of transportation wagons on the route between Erie and Pittsburgh, in the expectation, by this north-west passage, of supplying us and our western neighbours with goods from the city of New York, at a cheaper rate than we can procure them from Philadelphia."

At Wolfborough, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. James Cate, was engaged in killing a hog. A rope was as usual fastened to the animal's tusks, by which it was dragged to the spot where it was to be dressed. When Mr. Cate had reached the trough, into which boiling water had just been poured, the rope suddenly broke, and plunged Mr. Cate into the trough, where he was so deeply scalded as to cause his death after a day or two of lingering distress.

"The New Haven (Conn.) Herald states that "on Tuesday last the steam boat United States, Captain Beecher, gave notice that she would take passengers to and from New-York for ONE DOLLAR each—Dinner and Wine gratis. This circumstance arose in consequence of the steam boat Linnaeus, Captain Peck, reducing the regular fare, \$3, to \$1 50. A number of citizens who have never passed Hell Gate, improved the opportunity to visit the "great Emporium."

"Am I so old?" exclaimed the present King of France, while looking at the dead body of the late Monarch. A pathetic expression, and strikingly exemplifies the miseries of old age and royalty united. These eyes, now dim, are doomed, for the remainder of my life, to read complaints of wrong and injustice—these ears, now growing deaf, to be stunned with tales of foreign or of domestic commotions, wars, and rumors of wars—and this white head, that aches for a pillow, is to be surmounted with a crown. Indeed when we come to view the miseries of public life, in its best estate, who can express astonishment at the man, who, when he walks around the boundaries of his native farm—contemplates his fireside, his barn and his orchard—turns his back upon a public station with abhorrence.

HAYTI.—The ship Niagara has arrived at Savannah from Port-au-Prince. A gentleman who came passenger in that ship states, that the accounts which have previously been received in the United States, as to the state of alarm existing in the island of Hayti, are much exaggerated. Military law had not been declared, nor had the emigrants been compelled to do duty on their landing. No interruption of consequence had been experienced in the trade to France; and it was expected that the negotiations would be renewed. The meeting of the island Legislature had been called for the first of January, a period much earlier than the regular time of meeting, for the purpose, it was supposed, of appointing new commissioners to negotiate a treaty with France.

Colonization.—The fourth annual meeting of the Norfolk Colonization Society was held at Norfolk on the 10th of January, 1825. The annual report of the managers was read by the secretary, and ordered to be published. The report states that the colony at Liberia is in a flourishing condition. "The colonists, about three hundred in number, are generally in good health and spirits, mostly quiet, sober and industrious, and are going on building their houses, and clearing their lands about them, which they will soon be able to cultivate with advantage. They are also carrying on a thriving little trade with the natives, which will obviously produce the best effect, and may hereafter prove of some commercial benefit to our country. At the same time they have been very properly careful to establish schools for the instruction of their children, at which also the little natives are beginning to lip their letters in our mother tongue. They have also established two places of public worship, in which they have regular preaching, and always observe the Sabbath with proper respect. And indeed the whole settlement, from the character of the emigrants and the motives which have led them to found it, is essentially religious, and may therefore be expected to flourish in no common degree."

Governor Clinton.—The following paragraph is copied from the London Traveller, of Dec. 1st. "We are most happy in learning by the New-York papers, received this morning, that Mr. De Witt Clinton has been again elected to the office of Governor of that state. The estimation in which this great and good man is held by his fellow citizens, may be appreciated by the fact of his return being sanctioned by a majority of nearly twenty thousand votes!"

Strange things will never be done!—Lately, says the Cherry Valley Gazette, is a remarkable instance of this kind, in the settlement of an account with a gentleman, brought in the following wonderful charge against him, which was exactly and truly correct:

"I.—H.—To G.—F.—Dr. \$1 50."

"For repairing a Coffin!"

From an official report to the New York Legislature it appears that there are 38 banks in that state; that the aggregate of capital authorised to be invested in them is \$26,000,000—that the capital paid in is \$23,611,950 98;—the amount of loans \$28,121 47;—and that amount of commutation \$50,142 47;—and that the dividends of the banks have varied from 3 1/2 to a little more than three per cent, averaging somewhat more than 7 per cent.

A letter from Valparaiso, received at Norfolk, states, that a battle was fought on the 31st Sept. between Bolivar and Canteras—the two armies amounting to about 17,000. The slaughter was prodigious, 3 to 5000 men being left dead on the field, two-thirds of whom were of the royal army. Victory decided in favour of Bolivar.

On the 15th inst. a fire broke out in Ogdensburg, N. Y. It originated in a frame building occupied by Samuel O'Connor, which communicated to the barn of Dr. Smith, both of which were destroyed—loss of property estimated at about \$1000. But the most awful part of the catastrophe remains to be told—A human being was burnt to death! Samuel O'Connor, a shoemaker, being in the evening much intoxicated, had quarrelled with his wife and driven her from the house. It is supposed that in going to bed he had negligently left the candle in a situation to communicate fire to some light substance in the room. As the smoke and flame increased in the

room, O'Connor must have been suffocated without awaking to a consciousness of the dreadful situation. Thus has another instance been added to the long catalogue of misfortune and crime resulting from intemperance.

Advices from New Orleans state, that the 21st of December, the ship La Fayette, upset in the Lake, the wind blowing from the west, and the sailors succeeded in saving the passengers, after remaining nine hours in that situation, preferred risking nine hours in a breach over the vessel, and thus succeeded in saving himself. Captain Palmer, and a sailor by the name of John Hall, died of the cold. Two passengers, Messrs. Kenna and Coleman, were saved after remaining above 48 hours on the wreck. The next day a schooner, supposed to be the Celeste, came a mile from the Light House, at bayou, and every one on board perished.

On Wednesday next night, the trial of Anjah Bailey, aged 79 years, for the murder of Jeremiah W. Follock, commenced at Wingham county, Connecticut, and after an adjourned trial of three days, the cause was given to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to be executed on the 6th of June next. It is stated that the testimony disclosed the most cruel and awful murder that has taken place in Connecticut for many years.

A letter from St. Thomas of Dec. 30th, after detailing the late conspiracy among certain negroes to runaway with two of the merchant vessels in the harbor, adds that a plot extended to the city of St. Thomas; it was arranged that on Christmas night, the town should be set on fire in the four extremeities. The conspirators were to meet at the same time, to seize all the negroes and mulattoes, to collect arms, to massacre the whites, rob their houses, and otherwise pass the night of the island. It happened, however, that the conspirators were overheard by a lady, whom the plot was reported to the government, and thus happily frustrated.

Com such things be!—We learn from Richmond, (says the Petersburg Republican,) that on Saturday, the bill providing for the expenses at York, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of only one vote—ayes 92, nays 91—understood to be equivalent to a [?] rejection!!! We shall not at present say a word on the subject, because we might be supposed to speak irreverently of our betters; but we were permitted to express a hope, that La Fayette, taking compassion on the poverty of a state, will not propose



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has made some very important improvements

breeding consequences resulted from the over-  
flowing of the Neva on the 19th of Novem-  
ber. The inundation was greater than that of  
1797, when 3000 persons and much cattle

No. 31, South Front Street.  
We hope that our attention to business will merit  
the favours of the public.  
N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying at above.  
NOV. 2—1m

This is in their possession, will please to deliver them to  
 the Subscriber, at No. 69 North Third Street, without  
 delay.  
 RICHARD S. RISLEY,  
 Administrator.  
 1st mo. 1842

has removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 29 south Third Street, where he has on hand an excellent Assortment of **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTING** which he will make up on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

1st Mo. 1--12<sup>th</sup>

**P. VAN FELT, DENTIST,**  
 140 CHESTNUT STREET,  
 One door below South Alley.

And recently received, an immense stock, chosen for size and quality, of the following Goods, consisting of Levantines, Frenches, plain, figured, and shagred Gros de Naples and Gros d'Esse, Lattices, Semblant and Saracnets, plain coloured India and assorted French Satins, white Gros de Naples and Bonnets, Silks, figured and plain Sarin and Mantua Ribbands, Gauze, Crape Lisse and figured Fancy Hilles, German Flag and Bandannoe do, Gros d'Ere Robes, &c.

**HENRY C. CORBIT.**  
1st mo 22-411f No. 40 South Second Street


**ENGLISH ACADEMY,**  
No. 129 SOUTH THIRD STREET

C. S. Ingersoll, Esquires, Gen. H. Patterson, and E. Jackson.  
jan 18—co3t

**NEW SHOE STORE.**  
SAMUEL D. BREED & SIMON MUDGE, inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store, No. 248 Market street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses, Boys and Children's Philadelphia made **BOOTS and SHOES**, of the best workmanship and materials, and respectfully solicit that share of patronage which assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction may merit.

**PREPARATION** composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Croup, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Cough, and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor **ONLY, NO. 70 NORTH FIFTH STREET**, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

**JOHN B. HOWELL.**

 A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place.

Jan. 8-If

**THE** Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, generally, that he has just received and is selling, **BRIDLE, COLLAR AND HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS**, at No. 79 NORTH SECOND STREET, third door above A. J., where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. Also, Jetsey Whips, of superior quality.

**CHARLES RISDON.**

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms.

dec. 11-79

the confidence and patronage of my friends and cus-  
tomers,  
**ABRAHAM HUTCHARD.**

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**THOMAS S. TUCKER** respectfully in-  
forms his Customers and the public generally that he  
has removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 29 south  
Third Street, where he has on hand an excellent Assort-  
ment of **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS**  
which he will make up on reasonable terms at the  
shortest notice.

1st Mo. 2-1847

